



# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية - الرأي

## By-elections to be held Aug. 18

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Tuesday authorizing the holding of by-elections to elect two members to the Lower House of Parliament to replace deputies Ahmad Qataleh Al Azaideh and Nayef Al Hadid who passed away late June and early July respectively. The Cabinet Tuesday decided to hold by-elections on Aug. 18 to fill two vacant House seats. The decision was made upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister and in accordance with Article 17 of the Election Law. The Cabinet also approved a recommendation presented by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) to issue commemorative coins of gold to mark the 40th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the Throne. It decided also to raise prices of lentils sold by farmers to the government in accordance with a study prepared jointly by the ministries of agriculture and supply.

## Israeli officer gets suspended sentence

TEL AVIV (R) — A military court on Tuesday gave a one-month suspended sentence to an undercover unit commander convicted of negligence in connection with the 1989 shooting death of a Palestinian. The court in the occupied Gaza Strip placed the commander, identified as Lieutenant-Colonel A., on one year's probation. Human rights groups say that the units have shot dead Arabs in the occupied territories without adequate warning or cause. Defence Minister Moshe Arens said earlier this year the operations of the undercover units had been stepped up. He said they had instilled fear among Palestinians.

## O'Keefe named acting U.S. Navy chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sean O'Keefe, the Pentagon's top financial officer, Tuesday was named acting secretary of the navy and will take over a service scarred by a sexual misconduct scandal. Mr. O'Keefe, 36, and without military service on his resume, was appointed for 120 days. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney made the announcement at a Pentagon news conference. Mr. Cheney said President George Bush, attending an economic summit in Germany, had already signed the papers installing Mr. O'Keefe in his post.

## Morocco rejects opposition demand

RABAT (R) — Morocco on Tuesday rejected an opposition demand for an independent electoral commission as unconstitutional. Four opposition parties last week called for an independent national commission with extensive powers to ensure elections promised by King Hassan are free and honest. The official MAP news agency said the proposal was turned down in a reply to the parties sent by the king's political adviser, Ahmad Reda Guedira. "The creation of a national commission, enjoying wide and multiple powers concerning elections... is without any doubt unconstitutional," Mr. Guedira wrote.

## Britain orders fourth Trident nuclear

LONDON (R) — Britain Tuesday announced it had ordered a fourth Trident nuclear submarine as part of its pledge to maintain an independent strategic nuclear deterrent. Defence Minister Malcolm Rifkind said in response to a question in parliament that the submarine would be built by the VSEL consortium at Barrow-in-Furness, in northwest England. The first Trident submarine, Vanguard, was rolled out in March. Sister vessels, Victorious and Vigilant, are currently under construction at Barrow.

## Russian diplomat in India feared kidnapped

NEW DELHI (R) — A Russian diplomat in New Delhi has gone missing and police say he may have been kidnapped, United News of India (UNI) said on Tuesday. UNI quoted a police official as not ruling out "any possibilities, including kidnapping, behind the disappearance" of Alexander Gaints, first secretary in the New Delhi embassy. It said the police have mounted a massive manhunt for Mr. Gaints. The news agency said Mr. Gaints, 41, was missing since Monday night. It did not say where he was last seen. A Romanian diplomat kidnapped by Sikh militants in New Delhi last year was released unharmed after more than a month in captivity.

## Rebels kill Turkish soldier in rocket raid

DIYARBAKIR (R) — Rebel Kurds warring for independence from Turkey killed one soldier and wounded four others in an overnight rocket raid on an eastern gendarmerie post, a senior security official said Tuesday. At least 60 guerrillas of the Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK) fled after attacking the post near Catak town in the province of Van, said the official in Diyarbakir.

# Accusation against Jordan in Iraq coup bid is a bit too much — King

## 'It completes the circle of accusations'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein says he has yet to hear of Iraqi accusations that Jordan played a role in a last week's reported coup attempt against President Saddam Hussein. "There was certainly nothing in terms of our involvement or collusion. There was neither knowledge nor participation in anything of that nature," the King was quoted as saying by the Washington Post. "If these accusations are being made against us, we have not heard from the Iraqis, neither officially nor otherwise. And if such accusations are indeed being made that would complete the circle of accusations against us, this is a bit too much."

The newspaper said it was the King's first response to reports that President Saddam had accused Jordan of involvement in U.S.-led intelligence efforts to encourage a coup attempt on June 29 by a mechanised brigade from Iraq's Republican Guard. Asked specifically about his reported authorisation of U.S. intelligence on Jordanian soil, the King was quoted as replying: "This is not a police state and we have always had a clear policy of non-interference in the affairs of others in this region or anywhere else. And we do not permit others to interfere in our sovereign affairs."

The New York Times reported on Tuesday that 135 Iraqi officers had been purged following the reported coup. The Iraqi News Agency quoted an official spokesman as saying the reports were groundless and mere fabrication. "It is part of the distortion campaign mounted by the American media under guidance of the Central Intelligence Agency," the spokesman said. The U.S. State Department lent credence Monday to the reports saying "Something appears to have happened in Iraq but we are not sure what."

# Jordan works to improve Iraq border post

By Rana Sabbagh  
Reuters

RUWEISHED BORDER POST — Workers, their heads covered against the blazing sun, toil to build new inspection facilities at this remote, windswept post on the Jordan-Iraq border. An estimated 400 trucks and oil tankers head east through Ruweished every day. It is virtually the only link beleaguered Iraq has with the outside world and the United States says sanctions-busting through Jordan helps to keep President Saddam Hussein in power. "We are here to observe the U.N. sanctions against Iraq to which we have always been totally committed and to protect our internal security and stability," border chief Lieutenant-Colonel Fakhr Daoud told reporters on Monday.

The government has rejected a U.S. plan to station United Nations inspectors at Ruweished but diplomats and businessmen say it agreed last week to tighten export procedures. Diplomats said Finance Minister Basil Jarrah agreed to send extra staff to the frontier to inspect every truck going through and to tighten rules on goods leaving two free trade zones in Jordan. Customs and border chiefs denied new measures were in place but said previous improvements were being carried out to combat what they believe is a minimal two-way flow of smuggled goods. Workers and army engineers are busy constructing a second ramp for inspecting trucks. About 3,000 Iraqi businessmen and vacationers go to and from Iraq through the border post each day, making the 12-hour journey through the desert. Officials said

plans for further improvements, including purchasing X-ray machines and installing three more ramps and a barbed wire fence inside the border area, were on the agenda but all hinged on how much money was available. "Day by day we are improving our measures because this is a new border post," said Col. Daoud dressed in light-blue uniform. "But this does not mean that things were loose before and are now being tightened." He rejected U.S. charges that up to 30 per cent of the goods exported from Jordan to Iraq were contraband, including building materials and spare parts. He estimated the figure was less than five per cent and was made up mostly of items such as Jordanian flour, forbidden because of heavy subsidies.



Col. Daoud has been in charge of the area since last May when the government hurriedly moved the post closer to the actual Iraqi frontier to crack down on smugglers who could easily disappear into back roads in the wide gap between the actual frontier and the first Jordanian inspection.

# Likud government spurs settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's defunct right-wing government is moving quickly to approve more Jewish settlements in Arab East Jerusalem before it leaves office, officials said on Tuesday. The officials said plans to build 400 Jewish housing units in Palestinian neighbourhoods are expected to be presented for approval on Thursday to a committee controlled by the caretaker government. Housing Minister Ariel Sharon — over the objections of Jerusalem's Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek — has been trying to bring some 3,000 Jewish families to live amid East Jerusalem's 150,000 Arabs, city councilmen have said. Labour leader Yitzhak Rabin, who crushed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party in a June 23 general election, could take power as next week. Mr. Rabin opposes "political settlements" — increasing the number of Jewish settlers in densely populated areas of the West Bank — but is committed to Israeli "sovereignty" over East Jerusalem. Spokeswoman Bonnie Boxer said the district planning commission on Tuesday rejected a city request to use a building in Wadi Joz neighbourhood as a school for handicapped Arab children. The decision by the government-controlled commis-

sion cleared the way for the housing ministry to pursue plans to build 200 housing units for Jews in the area occupied by the school. "They did this in a quick way. I am against the entry of Jews into dense Arab areas," Mr. Kollek said on Israeli radio. He sent a letter to Interior Minister Arye Deri calling the move a "political grab." The plan for houses in Wadi Joz is expected to be heard by an expediting committee controlled by the Shamir government on Thursday. It can approve projects of at least 200 units with a minimum of delay. Ms. Boxer said a group of settlers was also expected to ask the same Thursday session of the committee to approve building 200 housing units in another neighbourhood. The committee was set up to speed approval of housing for the more than 400,000 Jews who have arrived since the former Soviet Union lifted restrictions on emigration in 1989. "The mayor feels the government has been using its power to pursue its political programme in Jerusalem and that entirely opposes his views," Mr. Boxer told Reuters. Settlers also said they wanted a

# Rabin gets ultra-religious support for coalition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Labour Party leader Yitzhak Rabin reached preliminary agreement with two ultra-orthodox parties on Tuesday, moving him one step closer to forming a government. Backing from the Shas and United Torah Judaism parties provides a base for Mr. Rabin to bring other factions into a coalition. But concessions to the religious also could raise problems with secular supporters. Israel Radio reported that the agreement includes a pledge from Mr. Rabin that the ultra-orthodox can expand several religious settlements in the occupied West Bank, including Emanuel near Nablus and Detar near Bethlehem. Such a promise appears to contradict Mr. Rabin's campaign pledges to restrict settlement building to strategic areas. It also points up the opposing views of the parties Mr. Rabin is trying to bring into the government. Mr. Rabin's Labour Party won 44 seats in June 23 elections. That means he needs at least 17 additional seats to gain a majority in the 120-member parliament. He is courting the left-wing Meretz, with 12 seats; the far-right Tzomet, with eight; and Shas and United Torah, with 10 together. Meretz wants a freeze on settlement building to encourage the peace process, while Tzomet wants Mr. Rabin to fund some 20,000 settlement housing units already started. Both want an end to draft deferments for religious seminary students, which the ultra-religious parties insist on retaining. In his agreement with Shas and United Torah, Mr. Rabin reportedly agreed to keep the deferments. Still, neither Meretz nor Tzomet refused to join the government over the issue. Meretz leader Shulamit Aloni, who strongly backs Labour's call to make peace with the Arabs, said Tuesday she would still push to limit the draft exemptions. But she added: "There is an order of priorities. We will see what the order of priorities is, and how Rabin plans to run the government." The pact with Shas and United Torah also would preserve orthodox rabbis' control over marriage and divorce, but would allow repeal for some religious laws such as a ban on public transportation on the Sabbath. The Council of Torah Sages, controlling body of the United Torah List, was to vote Wednesday on Mr. Rabin's offer, Israel Radio said. The National Religious Party, which has six seats and has been in every government since its founding in 1956, apparently will go into opposition, Israel Radio said.

# Brotherhood: Rabin more dangerous than Shazair

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Muslim Brotherhood movement in Jordan has described the Israeli Labour Party as more "dangerous and more malicious" than the Likud bloc and called on Palestinians, Arabs and Muslims to mobilise forces, confront and thwart the Middle East peace process. In a statement issued Monday by the Islamic movement parliamentary office, the Brotherhood said that the only difference between Yitzhak Shamir's Likud and Yitzhak Rabin's Labour was that while the first wanted to settle Jews all over the occupied territories, the latter chooses strategic areas that would allow Israel to continue its hold on all of Palestine and the Golan Heights. The statement recalled that it was Mr. Rabin who led the Israeli army in the 1967 war "and occupied Jerusalem," and that he, as defence minister in 1988, was the proponent of Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied territories. Mr. Rabin ordered the Israeli army to break Palestinians' bones to stop the intifada, it recalled. The statement said Mr. Rabin would only offer the Palestinians a "skeleton self-rule" followed by Camp David-like accords with Syria and Jordan. "That would be done at the expense of giving up 80 per cent of Palestine for the sake of inter-

national 'legitimacy,' the statement said. "Let us all, ye masses of the nation, join our forces to bring down Rabin and the defeatist policy," the statement said. In another statement also Tuesday, the Brotherhood accused Fateh, the main faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), of waging a campaign that aims at reducing the influence of Hamas, the Islamic resistance movement, in the occupied territories. "The Brotherhood deputies, together with the Muslim Brotherhood... warn (Fateh) against continuing their plot and call for putting out the fires that will ultimately swallow those who started it," the statement said. The statement was referring to a clash between the groups in the Gaza town of Beni Subaileh on Friday, when Fateh members confronted a Gaza family and demanded to talk with a son active with Hamas. The family responded with stones and the Fateh activists opened fire, wounding five in the family. However, the Brotherhood statement said that four Fateh members entered the home of Dr. Mohammad Sager, the head of the Islamic University, while he was receiving condolences over the death of his mother, and

# G-7 seeks nuclear repair funds

MUNICH (AP) — Worried about a second Chernobyl disaster, European officials disclosed Tuesday that they were short of funds for emergency repairs to Soviet-designed nuclear power plants. French presidential spokesman Jean Musiell added a sense of urgency, telling reporters that experts say there is a 100 per cent chance of an accident in a Soviet-designed reactor within 15 years. If safety upgrades are carried out quickly, the risk would be reduced by one-third, he said. Mr. Musiell said German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is pushing hard for a concrete initiative to emerge from the Munich Group of Seven (G-7) summit, asked for a final try on Wednesday to get the United States and Japan to contribute to a multi-lateral fund. Jean-Pierre Cadieux, who oversees the European Community (EC) involvement in the issue, said \$780 million will be

needed over three to five years in the first phase of a safety upgrade at 25 reactors with "serious safety problems." "There's a gap" in funding, Mr. Cadieux said. The EC has earmarked \$270 million, Japan has pledged \$25 million, and the United States has said it will spend \$25 million this year and maybe \$25 million next year, the EC official said. U.S. officials, however, said Washington has budgeted for several years to come "on the order of \$100 million." Though the European countries favour a coordinated multilateral approach, the United States and Japan think direct bilateral deals are the way to work. Russian President Boris Yeltsin arrived here Tuesday for a meeting with Western leaders in Germany, saying they should recognise his country as a partner. "The cold war has ended but so far our economic relations (with the West) have not become a

partnership — the East-West divide is still there," Mr. Yeltsin told journalists before boarding his presidential jet for the flight to Munich. He is visiting Munich for a meeting with the G-7 leaders. "If everyone agrees that the cold war has ended, let us build economic relations between all countries like partners." But the Russian leader also said he would ask the West to defer repayments owed on the foreign debt on the former Soviet Union. He put these debts at \$70.7 billion. Acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar had earlier put these debts at \$74 billion. "We really are unable to pay the foreign debts of the former Soviet Union for a couple of years and I would ask to defer this payment," Mr. Yeltsin said.

# Algerian forces find 'hit list'

ALGIERS (R) — Security forces hunting the killers of five Algerian policemen on Tuesday arrested nine members of another group and seized a "hit list" of colleagues targeted for death. "A camera with telephoto lens and a list of policemen whom they should 'execute' was seized during the operation" in the western city of Oran, para-military gendarmerie headquarters, quoted by the official news agency APS, said. Southwest of Algiers, security forces arrested one of a gang they said shot dead a gendarme unit leader near Ain Defla on June 27. They also detained 20 people alleged to have helped the gunman flee. "I do not know what madness has struck the country," said Interior Minister Larbi Belkheir after the funeral of one of the policemen on Monday. A gang of 10 to 15 killers ambushed the policemen at the weekend, the 30th anniversary of Algeria's independence. Celebrations had been cancelled after last week's assassination of head of state Mohammad Boudiaf. Mr. Belkheir said the attackers were "fanatics, part of the ... hunted terrorist groups." Vowing all steps would be taken to find them, he told Le Matin newspaper: "Algeria has never before known such terrorist acts but we are more than ever determined to fight terrorism from wherever it comes."

# Iraq rejects U.N. demand

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.N. chemical weapons inspectors Tuesday resigned themselves to a long vigil outside the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Baghdad as the confrontation between Iraq and the Security Council deepened. The council Monday demanded that the team, led by U.S. Army Major Karen Jansen, be allowed to search the building. Baghdad rejected the demand. "The vigil will go on until the Iraqis back down, even if it takes long days," said Alastair Livingston, the Bahrain-based regional chief for the inspectors' special commission. The commission is in charge of eliminating Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons capabilities, and its long-range missiles, in line with the Gulf war ceasefire resolution. "We suspect there might be weapons-related information

there and that is adequate and sufficient reason for us to go in," said Tim Trevan, a commission spokesman in New York. Mr. Trevan disputed the assertion by Iraqi envoy Samir Al Nima to the council on Monday that the ministry should be off-limits because it is a symbol of Iraqi sovereignty. In the past, Mr. Trevan said, Iraq allowed inspectors' access to the Ministry of Industry. Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein Al Khudayer called Monday's security Council demand surprising and ridiculous, the Iraqi News Agency reported. He said Iraq was cooperating fully with the inspectors but the request to enter the ministry was provocative and an attempt to humiliate Iraq, the agency said. "Such hasty and illogical interpretation make Security Council resolutions meaningless," Mr. Khudayer was quoted as saying

by INA. It was the first official reaction to the Security Council statement. Mr. Khudayer said his country has committed to its obligations in line with Resolution 687, setting Gulf war ceasefire terms which require Iraq to scrap its weapons of mass destruction. "But the decision to inspect a ministry is a totally different subject... it is a provocative action, an attempt to insult the government and an act that violates sovereignty," he said. "For this reason we (decided) to reject it," he added. Maj. Jansen meanwhile for the second day running left the majority of her 16-member team on the vigil while she conducted surprise inspections at other Iraqi sites. Mr. Livingston said a site she

# Party says Gorbachev involved in failed coup

MOSCOW (R) — An official of the former Soviet Communist Party on Tuesday denied it had backed a headline coup attempt last August and accused former party leader Mikhail Gorbachev of betraying the once all-powerful organisation. Dmitry Stepanov told Russia's constitutional court that the self-styled emergency committee which tried to seize power had legal authority over the Soviet Union and the party should therefore not have been banned for obeying it. Russian leader Boris Yeltsin outlawed the party and seized its assets for complicity in the coup but the organisation is trying to overturn the ban in court. The committee, led by former Vice-President Gennady Yanayev, said it was temporarily taking over from Mr. Gorbachev and sent armed detachments to his Crimean summer house in force to keep him isolated.

# Iran sees Mrs. Mitterrand's Iraq trip as divisive intrusion

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian newspapers on Tuesday denounced a visit to northern Iraq by the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand as potentially divisive Western interference. The pro-government Tehran Times said Danielle Mitterrand's visit to Iraqi Kurdistan, where she escaped a car bomb attack on Monday, was a "clear indication of the support of the Western countries for the division of Iraq." "Playing with Kurdish issues for the purpose of harassing other countries is a dangerous game that has to be stopped without delay," the English-language paper said. News media in Iran, which has a large Kurdish minority of its own, reacted to May elections in northern Iraq for a Kurdish parliament with warnings that it could become a prelude to a breakaway Kurdish state and a cause of regional instability. "No one would believe that Danielle Mitterrand is in Iraq for humanitarian purposes," Tehran's radical Jomhuri Eslami newspaper said. Mrs. Mitterrand, a human rights campaigner, returned to

Turkey on Tuesday at the end of her four-day visit in which she inspected aid efforts for Kurds displaced by an Iraqi army offensive after last year's Gulf war. A member of her party said seven Kurds were killed and 11 hurt when a car bomb exploded near their convoy. "Not a single change has been made in French policies vis-a-vis regional nations over the past decade," Jomhuri Eslami said, referring to France's position as Iraq's second biggest arms supplier in the 1980s. "Those who used to present Exocet missiles, Mirage aircraft and Super Etendard fighters to Iraq are now merely clapping for the so-called Kurdish government or, perhaps, for the disintegration of Iraq," it said, referring to the French-made weapons Baghdad used in the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war. Mrs. Mitterrand, 67, refused to speak to reporters at Diyarbakir airport, in southeast Turkey, after arriving on a U.S. military helicopter from northern Iraq. Mrs. Mitterrand, who appeared to be in good health, was due to fly straight to Paris



## Cool response to Afghan fund request

KABUL (R) — A United Nations appeal for \$180 million to help Afghanistan's transition to peace after 14 years of civil war has brought in less than \$20 million because of donor concerns about instability, a U.N. official said.

"There are some fundamental inconsistencies in the chemistry of the Afghan government," David Lockwood, resident coordinator for the United Nations in Kabul, said on Monday.

"Donors worry about investing in a country where there is a risk it could spin totally out of control," he said.

Afghanistan's new Islamic government took power in late April when Kabul fell to rebel forces. The capital has been plagued by looting and factional violence

among rival guerrilla organisations, and the provinces remain under local militia rule.

One disaffected group unleashed a rocket barrage on Kabul on Saturday, killing at least 100 people and wounding more than 300.

Mr. Lockwood said the response to the U.N. secretary-general's June 5 appeal was "disappointing," but he admitted that poor security inside Afghanistan made operating difficult.

"We would love to do more, but the security situation places real limitations on some of our programmes... like food aid and de-mining," he said.

The U.N. coordinator said 60 per cent of a recent U.N. grain shipment to Kabul was hijacked

in northern Afghanistan.

Removal of Afghanistan's estimated 10 million landmines has been hampered because crews and vehicles cannot move safely in many areas of the country.

More than one million Afghans were killed in the civil war and two million disabled. Agriculture and the road and education systems have been devastated.

Afghan officials do little to disguise their disgust at the slack international response to their country's plight.

"We are not even getting lip service," said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sediq Saljoqi.

A recent U.N. report listed a \$5 million donation by the United States and a \$60,000 contribution by Russia, the two superpowers

who funded most of Afghanistan's civil war, as the only two cash-in-hand contributions.

Britain has pledged about \$8 million to the appeal, with other Western democracies expected to kick-in an additional \$4, to \$5 million.

The most successful U.N. programme in Afghanistan is one which provides direct assistance to returning refugees.

Nearly six million Afghans fled to neighbouring Pakistan and Iran during the war.

More than 19,000 refugees crossed back into Afghanistan on a single day recently.

The United Nations is providing each family with about \$130 in cash and a quantity of wheat to ease in their resettlement.

## Shenouda urges inter-faith talks to end violence

CAIRO (AP) — In a rare public comment on sectarian strife in Egypt, Coptic Pope Shenouda III on Monday urged a dialogue between Muslim extremists and Christians to curb the violence that has left about 30 dead this year.

But he said that Muslim militants, under orders from their leaders, shunned talks with Christians.

Southern Egypt has been wracked with sectarian violence since May when Muslim extremists fatally shot 13 Copts in an attack stemming from a commercial deal. Last month, six people died in two shootouts pitting Muslim extremists against police and Copts.

Police have been searching suspected extremist hideouts in several southern provinces, seizing weapons caches and arresting at least 400 people.

At a news conference he called primarily to condemn the killing of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pope Shenouda, 69, also answered questions on the violence at home.

Head of the Coptic Orthodox Church, one of the oldest in Christendom, Pope Shenouda rarely gives news conferences, and was initially reluctant to talk about tension between his congregation and Muslim militants.

Pope Shenouda became leader of the Coptic church in 1971, the year after President Anwar Sadat took office. In 1981, Mr. Sadat accused Pope Shenouda of instigating Muslim-Christian strife, stripped him of state recognition and banished him to a desert monastery.

President Hosni Mubarak, who succeeded Mr. Sadat, rehabilitated Pope Shenouda four years later.

"A dialogue is necessary, not between like-minded people such as clergymen, but between Muslims and Christians," Pope Shenouda said.

"There is no dialogue between us and the extremists because they follow the orders of their leaders."

Referring to violence in Dairut, about 260 kilometres south of Cairo, where Copts and Muslims battled in May, Pope Shenouda said: "There is a state of terror in the town, people are too afraid to go out. There are also attacks on non-Christians."

Muslim extremists also have attacked fellow Muslims who do not obey their rules. In some villages of southern Egypt they control commercial dealings, imposing taxes on Christians and for Muslims.



Pope Shenouda III

breaking the right arm and both legs of those refusing to pay.

Pope Shenouda acknowledged that some Christians possessed weapons, but said that Muslim extremists "there is no Coptic organisation that carries arms," attacks people or kills them.

"There may be some (Christians) who use weapons for self-defence in personal quarrels, but they are individuals and not organised groups."

Christians used firearms in a clash with Muslim extremists in a Cairo suburb last fall, and at least five Christians were arrested in the recent events.

Large numbers of southerners, both Christian and Muslim, traditionally are armed and wage age-old family and business vendettas.

Pope Shenouda dismissed a recent advertisement in American newspapers claiming that the Egyptian government condones attacks on Copts and that its media characterises the Copts as infidels.

In the advertisement, the New Jersey based American, Australian and Canadian Coptic associations asked President George Bush, other world leaders and the United Nations to convey their concern to the Egyptian government.

"We are only concerned with official church statements and we categorically reject any foreign intervention," Pope Shenouda said.

"The government is doing its best to control all kinds of terrorism and aggression. We should give it a chance. We expect good results and at the same time, we also want justice for Copts and for Muslims."

## Saddam's brother says GCC should accept Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — A half brother of President Saddam Hussein said on Tuesday the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) should accept Iraq's membership if it wanted prosperity for its member states.

"If the GCC wants to remain a regional organisation capable of development and continuity, it must invite Iraq and welcome it as an effective member," Barzan Al Tikriti wrote in the government newspaper Al Jumhuriyah.

Mr. Tikriti, Iraq's United Nations envoy in Geneva and a former security chief, accused the council of harming Iraq when its member countries joined the multinational alliance that fought Iraq in the Gulf war over Kuwait.

The six-member GCC stood against Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and contributed money

and men in the U.S.-led war effort to drive the Iraqi forces from the emirate.

Mr. Tikriti said after Iraq, the GCC should consider the extension of membership status to Yemen, Jordan and Syria.

"The GCC should abandon its club of rich men," Mr. Tikriti said. "A gazelle should not be proud of its graceful body in front of hungry lions."

Mr. Tikriti called for unity of Iraq and Kuwait on Sunday, saying both countries possessed the potential that will bring them closer together.

"It is better for those concerned on both sides to guide themselves to a useful path... leading to the unity of the two countries," Mr. Tikriti wrote in the same newspaper on Sunday.

Kuwait dismissed the call as absurd and simply impossible.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

## U.N. officer wounded in W. Sahara

RABAT (R) — An Italian army officer was seriously wounded by a landmine explosion in Western Sahara while on patrol with a United Nations peacekeeping force, diplomatic sources said on Tuesday. Captain Stefano Bassi suffered multiple wounds and lost an eye in the explosion five kilometres south of the border post of Mahbes, near the Algerian frontier. He was flown on Sunday to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands for treatment. His life was not in danger, the sources said. Capt. Bassi was among six Italian officers with the 349-strong U.N. peacekeeping mission, known as MINURSO, which has been monitoring a ceasefire in the former Spanish colony since Sept. 6. The U.N. plans to hold a self-determination referendum in Western Sahara to decide whether the inhabitants want independence, as demanded by Polisario guerrillas or to join Morocco, which claims the area as an integral part of the kingdom. Originally planned for last January, the referendum has been postponed indefinitely because of a dispute over who is eligible to vote.

## Egyptian officers fly to Cambodia

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Interior Minister Mohammad Abdul Halim Musa said on Tuesday 35 police officers headed to Cambodia to join a United Nations peacekeeping operation. He was speaking to reporters at Cairo international airport after seeing the officers off. Forty officers left in May as part of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). Their nine-month mission may be extended to up to 19 months, officials said. Last October four Cambodian factions signed a U.N. sponsored Paris accord which formally ended 13-year of civil war and paved the way for the deployment of UNTAC. But the Khmer Rouge has refused to join in the disarmament phase of the agreement. Egyptian police officers joined a similar U.N. mission in 1989 after Namibia's independence.

## Algerian children re-sit exams

ALGIERS (R) — Some 245,000 Algerian children on Tuesday started re-taking university entrance baccalaureat exams in tight security, after their original papers were scrapped because of a fraud which cost the education minister his job. Minister Ali Benmouhammad resigned after advance copies of papers became widely available "at hairdressers and dairies," according to students last month. Mr. Benmouhammad termed the leak a national catastrophe aimed at destabilising the country. The government appointed University Minister Djillali Liabes to act in his place with power to call on defence and interior ministries — who run the armed forces and security services — to stop further cheating. Science and science-linked papers are being re-taken over the next three days. Other papers were accepted as valid.

## Iran to send 3,000 pilgrims a week to Mecca

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said on Monday it will send 3,000 Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca each week from next month. Head of Iran's Hajj and Pilgrimage Organisation Mohammad Hossein Rezai, quoted by the official news agency IRNA, said the Saudi government had agreed to receive 3,000 Iranians for Omra each week. Iran, whose ties with Saudi Arabia have warmed since it condemned Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, sent more than 118,000 pilgrims to the annual Hajj ceremonies in Mecca last month. Mr. Rezai said 96 old and sick people and pregnant women will not be allowed to make the pilgrimage next year, he added.

## Saudi banker resigns after fraud indictment

JEDDAH (AP) — Sheikh Khalid Ben Mahfouz, a prominent Saudi banker indicted in the United States on fraud charges, resigned Tuesday as general manager and chief operating officer of the kingdom's National Commercial Bank. An announcement said the chairman of the bank's managing committee, Sheikh Mohammad Ben Mahfouz, accepted the resignation and will himself assume the duties of chief operating officer. The chairman is the elder brother of Sheikh Khalid, one of the world's richest bankers whose net worth is estimated at \$1 billion. Sheikh Khalid and an associate, Haroon Kahlon, were indicted by Manhattan district attorney Robert Morgenthau on July 1 on charges they defrauded customers of the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) of \$300 million. "In resigning his position, Sheikh Khalid has made a difficult decision and a sacrifice he believes is in the best interest of the bank. It involves great personal cost for him," the National Commercial Bank's announcement said.

## Motives and suspects — but no smoking gun in Boudiaf killing

By Elaine Ganley  
The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Who killed Mohammed Boudiaf? Was the assassination of Algeria's leader an act of revenge by Muslim fundamentalists, or an attack by a corrupt hierarchy fearful of its interests?

In the week since Mr. Boudiaf was shot, the Algerian press has presented fresh scenarios everyday, some of them implicating high government officials.

Interior Minister Larbi Belkheir was forced to issue a statement Saturday saying he was not under arrest as reported, and remained in his post.

An official investigating commission, apparently named to calm a clamouring press, was sworn in Saturday. It is to publish its preliminary findings in 20 days.

Mr. Boudiaf, 73, president of the ruling High State Council, was shot to death last Monday while giving a speech in the eastern city of Annaba, 161 days after taking office. Forty-one other people were injured in a hail of gunfire.

Authorities confirmed the arrest of one person, a member of the crack security unit that guards the president. Annaba prosecutor Mohammad Tighramt on Saturday identified the suspect as Second Lieutenant M'barek Boumaaraf, 26.

There has been no clarification of the report by the state-run APS news agency on the day of the murder that the gunman was

killed by presidential bodyguards.

It remained unclear whether the assassin had accomplices.

Newspaper accounts, some reporting up to 13 arrests, claim the suspect confessed to acting alone and out of religious conviction.

However, the ruling council, in a communique Saturday, referred to "killers."

"Who would profit from the crime?" the daily Alger Republicain wrote in a headline Sunday, stating the most-asked question of all.

Those with motives are many. Suspicion immediately fell on Islamic fundamentalists. The army deposed President Chadli Benjedid in January and brought in Mr. Boudiaf to rule, derailing fundamentalists who were sweeping parliamentary elections.

Mr. Boudiaf labelled the fundamentalists "outlaws," and the government he headed jailed them by the thousands and banned their Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) Party. Armed Islamic extremists are already waging a deadly campaign against security forces.

But Mr. Boudiaf also targeted an elite that skims state profits, benefits from black marketing and generally enriches itself at the expense of the people. The press has increasingly given weight to the theory that the assassination was ordered by a "mafia" within the power structure.

Corruption flourished under Mr. Benjedid's 12-year rule. "Trabendo," the black market,

assumed the proportions of a parallel economy. In Mr. Boudiaf's brief term, two powerful people were arrested for alleged corruption.

Major General Mostepha Beloucif, one-time protégé of Mr. Benjedid, was charged in May with alleged embezzlement and misuse of millions of dollars in public funds. Also jailed is Hadi Betou, known as a baron of the black market in southern Algeria where there is a thriving traffic with neighbouring countries in everything from sugar to camels.

The newspaper Alger Republicain suggested that corrupt bureaucrats and the fundamentalists might have cooperated to kill Mr. Boudiaf. It noted Mr. Benjedid's apparent willingness to enter an alliance with fundamentalists after parliamentary elections.

"This alliance... had no other goal than preserving and perpetuating the considerable interests of the barons of the Chadli era."

Each day the press demands "the truth." But doubts are voiced about whether it ever will be known.

With so many interests at stake, and the investigative commission starting its work five days after the murder, wrote the government daily Horizons Sunday. "Is there not a risk of its investigating secondhand material, retouched or, worse yet, falsified?"

Algerians, it said, "are waiting to be told who really killed Boudiaf."



Jesse Jackson

## Jackson: Zionism is liberation movement

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson told an international conference on racism and anti-Semitism on Tuesday that Zionism was a liberation movement and that blacks and Jews should work together to fight hatred.

"Zionism is its soundest definition (is) a liberation movement whose object is to secure a state for its people," he said in remarks to the World Jewish Congress (WJC) conference.

"As the walls come down, any veiled threats of driving Jews into the sea, or driving Palestinians from the land must stop," he said.

He added, "Labour leader Yitzhak Rabin's victory in elections last month is a breath of fresh air for peace and security for Israel."

Mr. Jackson's speech had been widely expected to help heal a rift between blacks and Jews, poisoned by anti-Semitic remarks Mr. Jackson made during his 1984 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Jackson has apologised for calling Jews "hymies."

"Sometimes each of us has recognised within ourselves elements of the extreme, that take us out of the bounds of common human endeavour and the possibility of coalition," he said. "We must defend against the extremism within ourselves."

Mr. Jackson said blacks and Jews should work together to fight anti-Semitism and racism. "Today, I call us to joint action, bold and courageous action," he said. "Our challenge today is to... act together and set concrete examples of cooperation and coalition."

"We can encourage the process of recognition of the historic evil of anti-Semitism, to ensure that it is not built into the psychological and political foundations of new Europe," he added.

"Blacks and Jews should... hold onto our shared faith fastidiously," he said. "We are less independent than we think, and more interdependent than we realise," he said.

## U.N.-Iraq disputes mount

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The latest conflict between the United Nations and Iraq over weapons inspectors waiting to inspect Baghdad's Ministry of Agriculture is one of three disputes threatening to develop into major confrontations.

The Security Council demanded on Monday that Iraq immediately permit U.N. inspectors to search the ministry for what diplomats said was documentation on ballistic missiles.

The confrontation began on Sunday when a weapons inspection team headed by U.S. Army Major Karen Jansen was unable to enter the ministry.

U.N. officials said the team was looking for general information but diplomats said the inspectors were particularly concerned with documents on ballistic missiles.

Iraq's deputy U.N. ambassador, Samir Al Nimra, told reporters Iraq was not hiding anything. He said the council wanted to "insult and humiliate" it and that the line had to be drawn somewhere.

"Are you saying the special commission can come to my

house, to a mosque? The line has to be drawn," he said.

Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the U.N. special commission in charge of destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, told reporters he was "disappointed" because disputes between Iraq and his group had subsided recently.

In other areas conflicts have mounted.

A memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations expired on June 30 and has not yet been renewed. It provided for 500 guards and 600 aid workers to distribute humanitarian goods throughout Iraq, but especially to Kurdish refugees in the north.

The posting of the guards permitted allied forces to withdraw from northern Iraq after the Gulf war after they had provided relief aid to Kurds rebelling against the government.

Iraq has not yet signed a new agreement and the 1,100 guards and aid workers are not leaving the country.

In recent weeks, U.N. vehicles and property have been damaged in northern Iraq. On Monday

Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, narrowly escaped a car-bomb attack in Kurdistan.

She was travelling with Bernard Kouchner, France's health and humanitarian action minister, when the attack occurred, killing several Kurdish escorts and wounding 19 others.

Iraq also has not yet agreed to Security Council demands it sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil, under heavy U.N. monitoring.

Mr. Nimra said on Monday that the United States, Britain and France had gone out of their way to make sanctions more stringent than needed. He said Britain, in particular, led the way in initiating at least 38 objections.

These included what he called the spiteful denial of materials for Iraq's shoe and leather industries, water pumps for agriculture and materials for its baking industry.

Since the trade embargo prevented any exports from Iraqi industries, the "game played in the sanctions committee... is an endeavour to reduce the Iraqi people to poverty," he said in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

**PROGRAMME TWO**  
18:00 Le Monde est à vous  
18:00 News in French  
19:15 Interprogramme  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Saved by the Bell  
21:00 Wednesday forum  
21:30 Man of the People  
22:00 News in English  
22:30 Till We Meet Again

## PRAYER TIMES

05:57 Fair  
06:31 (Sunrise) Daba  
12:40 Dhuhr  
16:21 Maghrib  
19:49 Asr  
21:24 Isha

## CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetkiah, Tel. 810740  
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salette Church Tel. 661757  
Terzents Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Assiout International Church Tel. 685326  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 654922  
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be hot and windy with northerly winds to moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Min/Max temp.  
Amman 30 / 36  
Aqaba 27 / 29  
Dajra 19 / 38  
Jordan Valley 25 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 18 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Nidal Issa 691011  
Dr. Joseph Issa 770561  
Dr. Rami Mizzez 894788  
Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad 946070  
First pharmacy 661912  
Pardous pharmacy 773336  
Al Asema pharmacy 637055  
Najmeh pharmacy 626572  
Al Salam pharmacy 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy 644945  
Shamsi pharmacy 657660

IRBID:  
Dr. Amin Abu 'Eida (—)  
Al Sharaa pharmacy (275825)

ZARQA:  
Dr. Samir Al Lawzi (—)  
Khalil pharmacy 85417

## EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111

## Civil Defence Department

Civil Defence Department 661111  
Civil Defence Emergency 630341  
Rescue 192, 661111, 637777  
Fire Brigade 891228  
Blood Bank 775121  
Highway Police 843022  
Traffic Police 896390  
Public Security Department 699131  
Hotel Complaints 605800  
Price Complaints 661176  
Water and Sewerage 897467  
Amman Municipality 787111  
Complaints 63101  
Abdali Telephone Repair 661101  
Jordan Television 773111  
Radio Jordan 774111  
Water Authority 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615  
Electric Power Company 634381  
RJ Flight Information 06-53220  
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 06-53200

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6  
Akil Amman Maternity 642362  
Muhana, J. Amman 636140  
Palestine, Shamsi 661714  
Shamsi Hospital 669131  
University Hospital 845845  
Al-Muhammar Hospital 662279  
The Islamic, Abdali 665121/57  
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6  
Islamic, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3  
Al-Bashe, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26  
Army, Marka 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50  
Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)963323  
Zarqa National Hospital (09)905060  
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)966732  
Al-Fikra Modern Hospital (09)969999  
IRBID:  
Prince Basmal Hospital (02)72555  
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)72275  
St. Helena Hospital (02)47101  
Aqaba:  
Prince Faysal Hospital (03)314111

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)5200-05, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

## Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

16:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
16:40 Jeddah (RJ)  
16:40 Larnaca (RJ)  
16:50 Damascus (RJ)  
17:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
17:00 London (RJ)  
17:00 Cairo (RJ)  
17:00 Frankfurt (RJ)  
18:25 Istanbul (RJ)  
18:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
18:30 Brussels, Paris (RJ)  
18:30 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)  
19:30 Rome (RJ)

## Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:00 Karachi (PI)  
11:30 Jeddah (SU)  
12:40 Sama (TY)  
13:20 Sharjah, Abu Dhabi (GP)  
13:20 Cairo (MS)  
20:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)  
20:30 Damascus (PK)  
20:35 Beirut (ME)

## DEPARTURES

## Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:00 Damascus (RJ)  
11:15 Rome (RJ)  
11:30 Berlin, London (RJ)  
11:50 Timis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:30 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
12:40 Istanbul (RJ)  
13:40 Cairo (RJ)  
16:30 Larnaca (RJ)  
16:40 Riyadh (RJ)  
16:40 Dhahran (RJ)  
22:40 Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)  
23:30 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)  
23:30 New Delhi (RJ)  
23:45 Sama (RJ)

## Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:00 Damascus (PI)  
09:15 Beirut (ME)  
12:30 Sama (TY)  
13:30 Jeddah (SU)

## MARKET PRICES



## Health Ministry unaffected by doctors lured to private sector

By Ayman Al Safadi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A flourishing private sector is luring away specialised doctors from government hospitals but the flight is not causing any shortages of physicians at Ministry of Health hospitals.

A sufficient supply of physicians trained in Jordan and abroad is meeting the public sector demand and ensuring that government hospitals are getting enough qualified doctors, says Minister of Health Dr. Aref Bataineh.

Many well-trained Jordanian physicians, who returned from Gulf countries, during and after the Gulf war, are also being hired by the ministry on special contracts. Thus, Dr. Bataineh says he expects no shortages of doctors or deterioration of services as a result of the resignation of Jordanian physicians who received advanced training at government hospitals.

Dr. Bataineh says that doctors who quit the ministry to set up private practices are improving the quality of the private sector, which is claiming a growing share of the market of patients from neighbouring countries.

He says that medical services in Jordan improved last year despite a huge increase in the number of citizens served by the ministry. Jordan's medical and other sectors have been overburdened by the influx of about 300,000

Palestinian and Jordanian expatriates who lost their jobs in Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf states.

"We were quite unprepared" says Dr. Bataineh, "but we have dealt with the immediate problem."

The Ministry of Health's medical bill for 1992 is estimated at JD47 million and 70 per cent of this amount has already been procured through national budget allocations and aid from international organisations. The ministry is now working on a five-year plan for future growth.

Eight new hospitals are under construction in various parts of the Kingdom to raise the number of beds available for patients.

The ministry currently has 2,229 beds and plans to add 192 beds in the north and 54 beds in the south. Amman and other cities in the central parts of the country have no need for additional beds.

At the end of the five-year plan in 1997, the north will need an additional 450 beds and 136 beds will have to be built in the south. In addition to improving its services, the ministry is also giving more incentives to its doctors.

The ministry has already worked out a plan to raise the income of doctors.

That, and a large pool from which to recruit and train doctors, will guarantee that Jordanian hospitals do not suffer from any shortages of doctors, says Dr. Bataineh.



King Hussein visits his father's tomb

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited the tomb of his father, the late King Talal Ben Abdullah, on the 21st anniversary of his death and recited verses of the Holy Koran and laid a wreath.

Also visiting the tomb were members of the

royal family as well as the Prime Minister, cabinet members, speakers and members of the houses of Parliament and other dignitaries. King Talal was the eldest son of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

## Citizenship now possible for non-Jordanian wives

AMMAN (Petra) — A special bureau that interprets laws allowed non-Jordanian women married to Jordanians to acquire Jordanian citizenship, provided they have the consent of the Minister of Interior.

The bureau issued this ruling in response to a request by the Prime Minister to interpret Article 8 of the Nationality Law no. 6 enacted in 1954 and amended in 1987.

The bureau said that a non-Jordanian Arab woman who has been married to a Jordanian citizen for three years or more can acquire Jordanian nationality.

Non-Arab wives of Jordanian citizens can acquire nationality if they have been married for at least five years.

The government will collect JD 100 in application fees for non-Jordanian Arab wives while

it will collect JD 200 from non-Arab wives. These fees are collected in accordance with Article Two of Nationality fees regulation no. 30, which came into effect in Nov. 1991.

The bureau's ruling said the interior minister's authority in approving or rejecting applications from non-Jordanian wives was limited since he is only responsible for verifying that legal conditions are met.

The ruling also allowed non-Jordanian wives to retain their foreign nationality as well as their new Jordanian nationality.

The ruling said there was no stipulation or provision in the revised Jordanian Nationality Law no. 22 for the year 1987, which says that non-Jordanian women married to Jordanian citizens must forego their original nationality to acquire citizenship.

## Queen Noor to seek help for National Cancer Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will seek the help of international organisations to equip and train personnel at National Cancer Centre at the Jordan University Hospital in Amman.

The centre is currently under construction and the project is entrusted to the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS). During a meeting with Health Minister Aref Bataineh recently, Queen Noor discussed various aspects of the project and way of improving it.

The Queen was also briefed on obstacles hindering the project. Dr. Bataineh pointed out the absence of a national record of cancer patients, the lack of medical research and differences in standards and the unavailability of screening patients and other preventive techniques.

Construction of the Al Amal Centre for cancer treatment began in 1989 and the Health Ministry and GUVS hope the project to be finished in two years.

## WHAT'S GOING ON FILM

★ Arabic-subtitled Japanese film entitled "The Ugatsu Story" (black & white) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 7 p.m.

## Jordan-Japan Friendship Association holds reunion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan-Japan Friendship Association has celebrated a reunion over a dinner hosted by Sharif Jamil Ben Nasser, president of the association which was established in 1974 under the Patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The Jordanian-Japanese ties have been cemented by visits of His Majesty King Hussein to Japan, the last of which was in February of 1989, Sharif Jamil said in an address after the dinner.

Sharif Jamil also recalled that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, then Crown Prince of Japan, paid a visit to Jordan in June.

Prince Hassan made several visits to Japan the last of which was in November 1990 while His Highness Prince Mikasa visited Jordan in 1982.

Sharif Jamil praised Japan as being a great nation and highlighted its great economic and other achievements despite the limited natural resources. "If the aims of the Association are cultural and social, it in fact complements and formulates the relationship at a human level without

recourse to materialism and may tap the unlimited wealth of human nature, history and culture of Jordan and Japan," Sharif Jamil said.

He added that in the fields of economic development, Japan has been active in Jordan, as it has indeed, all over the world; but a particular attention must be drawn to the fact that this participation and involvement has continued during many difficult moments in our region.

"This we cannot forget. The diversity of this involvement is also important, and this ranges from thermal power stations to weaving looms," he pointed out.

He also mentioned that the Jordan-Japan Friendship Association has been active in Jordan, as it has indeed, all over the world; but a particular attention must be drawn to the fact that this participation and involvement has continued during many difficult moments in our region.

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## Cement in short supply, prices increase and so do hoarders

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab White Cement Industries Factory (AWCIF) is having difficulty coping with increasing demand for white cement for construction, sending the price of the product in short supply skyrocketing.

According to Eid Abu Karaki, the company's general manager, the price of a tonne of white cement mined in Jordan is more than double the official company price of JD 70.

Mr. Abu Karaki blamed profiteers among Jordanian merchants for the exorbitant prices and the commodity's shortage in the local market.

He said that his company has discovered some people hoarding white cement to monopolise the market and raise the prices. AWCIF is now taking a series of measures to counter this illicit and illegal practice.

The company, a joint venture launched in 1985 by Jordan and Syria, is now distributing the white cement in turn to main wholesale merchants and rationing amounts to buyers, especially the tile factories in Zarqa and Amman, the main consumer regions in the Kingdom, Mr. Abu Karaki said.

He added that the company is also obligated to meet Syrian as well as Jordanian markets and has adopted measures to safeguard the company's interests.

At present, the company is geared for full capacity, providing the Jordanian and Syrian markets with 300 tonnes of white cement daily, Mr. Abu Karaki said. To ensure fair distribution, strict procedures, including the supervision of provincial governors by representatives are now being adopted.

Furthermore, to meet the needs of the hungry market, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has now allowed merchants to import limited amounts of white cement from other countries, according to Mr. Abu Karaki.

White cement in Jordan and Syria is less expensive than international market prices because the joint company was established primarily to meet the needs of the regional demand, Mr. Abu Karaki added.

Nothing that AWCIF ranks among the best in the world in specifications and standards, Mr. Abu Karaki said that the company was making plans to step up production by installing another

kiln and new production lines to satisfy demand.

The white cement factory at Dulcail, near Zarqa, uses raw materials such as sand and gypsum, which are mined by the Arab Mining Company in Jordan. Abu Karaki pointed out.

Last year, the white cement company, realised net profits amounting to JD 319,000. Mr. Abu Karaki said that the joint company with a JD 10 million capital started off production in the second half of 1985 at the rate of 90,000 tonnes a year.

An increased demand for the ordinary cement caused a similar crisis in the Jordanian market last May, prompting the Jordan Cement Factories Company to announce that it was cutting down on exports to meet the local market demands.

At certain points the company flooded the Amman market with 10,000 tonnes of cement a day in order to thwart manipulators. The company board chairman Bassam Al Saket said then that while the company was selling the cement for JD 39 a tonne profiteers were selling it for JD 55.

## Joint venture fertiliser plant with Japan to earn Jordan JD57 million

AMMAN (J.T.) — A consortium of Japanese companies Tuesday signed an agreement with Jordanian phosphate and potash companies to set up a joint venture fertiliser plant in the port city of Aqaba at a cost of \$60 million.

Jordanian officials said the plant would produce at least 300,000 tonnes of fertilisers a year.

Head of the Japanese delegation Momiyoshi Shigaki, who is chairman and president of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZEN-NOH), signed the deal with Hussein Al Qasem, board of directors chairman of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC).

The joint venture will use Jordanian phosphate and sulphuric acids to produce up to 300,000 tonnes of compound fertilisers, according to JPMC Managing Director Thabet Al Taher.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Mr. Taher said that this vital project reflects the deep confidence of the international community in Jordan's investment climate and in its stability.

According to Mr. Taher, Jordan could earn up to JD57 million annually from this project, with all the production going to the Japanese markets as guaranteed by the Japanese consortium of firms.

The plant is to be set up in Aqaba near the fertiliser plant and with access to the port, in addition to having available the country's primary and raw materials, said Mr. Taher.

According to plans, construction of the project will begin in 1993 to be operational by late 1994.

According to ZEN-NOH, the production of the plant will meet

10 per cent of Japanese market needs, providing cheaper fertilisers for Japanese farmers.

Company officials said the liberalisation of agricultural markets has brought pressure on Japanese farmers to reduce production costs, and the Aqaba project is as important to the Japanese as to the Jordanians.

According to the deal, 30 per cent of the \$60 million equity of the venture will be owned by ZEN-NOH while Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsubishi — Kasie (Chemical) Corporation and Asahi Industries Company will have 10 per cent each the JPMC and the Arab Potash Company (APC) will hold 20 per cent each in the form of local infrastructure and input.

In a statement upon signing the deal, Mr. Qasem said that Jordanian-Japanese relations

have grown over the past years especially in the wake of visits to Japan by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The signing of the agreement, Mr. Qasem added, was bound to further bolster bilateral ties and open the way for further investments in Jordan, which has good infrastructure and political stability.

Mr. Shigaki said that this vital project was bound to increase Japan's interest in Jordan and pave the ground for other schemes.

The joint project is the second fertiliser plant Jordan to be built in Jordan with foreign participation. The first, a \$120 million phosphoric acid plant, will be built in collaboration with an Indian company.



Japanese and Jordanian representatives sign fertiliser joint venture deal

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Upper House to discuss political parties

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament will hold a meeting Thursday to continue discussing the legal committee's decision on the legal acquisition of funds and property and the financial committee on Amman Financial Market's law for 1991. It will also discuss the political parties law, to be referred to the House's legal committee.

### Lower House session postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat Tuesday postponed the House's Wednesday session until Sunday.

### June's revenues higher this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Land and Survey Department has collected JD4,445,355 in May, in revenues during last June, compared with JD4,023,313 in May, according to the department director Ali Gharabeh. He added that June's figures are 28 per cent higher than those of last year. Mr. Gharabeh also said that the department collected JD23,231,830 during the first six months of this year, compared with JD14,129,461 during the same period in 1991.

## Kabariti meets French envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Abdul Karim Kabariti Tuesday discussed with the French ambassador to Jordan Denis Bouchard the socio-economic effects of the return of hundreds of thousands of Jordanian returnees and the government's efforts to contain these effects. He also reviewed with him prospects of cooperation with France and the European Community in the search for balanced solutions to humanitarian and social issues, and developing innovative problems to achieve social and economic security in Jordan.

## REQUIEM

Gharghour Family and in-laws invite relatives and friends to attend a special mass and requiem for the soul of the late

Nichola Tawfiq Gharghour

which is to be held Wednesday July 8, 1992 at 4 p.m. at the Greek Catholic Church on Jabal Amman, First Circle. This is to be considered as a special invitation to everyone.

## THE JAPANESE FILM FESTIVAL

The Embassy of Japan in Jordan in cooperation with the Royal Cultural Centre cordially invites you to the Japanese film festival to be held from July 6 to 9, 1992 at 7:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The programme is as follows:  
(All films are subtitled in Arabic)  
(admission free)

Wednesday, July 8, 1992:

"The Ugatsu Story"

Directed by Kenji Mizoguchi, black & white, 97 minutes.

Thursday, July 9, 1992:

"The Yamashita Story"

Directed by Sokei Matsubayashi, colour, 115 minutes.

## Bani Hamida

### Summer Special

10%-50% discount on selected items  
handmade rugs, cushions,  
baskets and wallhangings at the

Bani Hamida House

from Saturday 4th to Saturday 11th July  
8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. except Friday

For more information call 658696

**Aloha HAWAIIAN NIGHT**

Cool your night at the Hawaiian Tropical Food Festival. A Lavish Buffet will take you to the exotic Tropics with Hawaiian Tones. Our Buffet will include Fresh Sea Food to be cooked before you. Dessert, Coffee or Tea Included.

Price JD 11.- ++

Each Wednesday by Poolside

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The Philadelphia  
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For Reservation please call 883100 Ext. 113







# Slow fusion for two Yemens

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — Two currencies. Two national airlines. Two legal systems. Even two armies, integrated at the top but with separate units in the field.

Well past the second anniversary of Yemen's unification, the two halves of the country have still not abandoned some of the symbols of their distinct identities.

But Yemenis say the process is irreversible and anomalies will disappear as fusion proceeds.

Even the southern political elite, the people who sacrificed most for the sake of unity in May 1990, will not criticise the negative effects of union without first extolling its ideological virtue.

"It was a great historical event for us. We had struggled long to achieve it," said Saleh Shayeef, Aden head of the Yemeni Socialist Party, once the ruling party in the south and now effectively junior partner in a national coalition with the General People's Congress Party of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Any residual resistance to unity is likely to come from the south, where the effects have been much greater. The north, with four

times the population and an economy at least six times as big, is undoubtedly the dominant force.

The south, after years of doctrinaire socialism, is having to adjust to the free-market ways of the north. Food subsidies have gone, prices have risen sharply and workers in unprofitable state companies have lost the job security they enjoyed for the past quarter century.

"In the old days the government used to fix prices and supervise the markets. Now it's a free-for-all and the merchants can charge what they like," said Aden housewife Rashida Hussein.

Residents said businessmen from the north were moving south, outwitting southerners who have lost the capitalist instinct.

Security is also a major concern in the south, which for years had the dubious benefit of an efficient East German-trained security apparatus.

Crime, and especially political violence, has risen almost to the levels of the north, where the government never succeeded in suppressing tribal feuding and wild West-style lawlessness.

Shafieqa Murshid Ahmad, a southern member of parliament,

said she thought respect for the laws was now the single most pressing issue.

The fragmentation of the legal system, with northern laws, southern laws and newly passed unionist laws all jostling for recognition in the courts, has made the country more difficult to govern. Only a unionist supreme court holds the system together.

Diplomats said the unification process had gone surprisingly well, given the poverty of the country and the economic losses from the Gulf crisis.

"They have achieved much. Even a rich country like Germany had to make a big effort," said an East European diplomat.

But the unionist government has taken the path of least resistance in leaving the most difficult unification tasks until later, they added.

"They carved up the ministerial posts and the ambassadorships but almost no one lost his job. The civil service and the army are seriously bloated," a Western diplomat said.

Some units of the northern army have gone south and some from the south have gone north but disaffected officers could still mobilise units drawn exclusively from one half of the country.

The conventional wisdom is that after the first parliamentary elections throughout the country, which according to the timetable for transition must take place by the end of November, the south will lose the privileged position it now enjoys in the ruling coalition.

The Yemeni Socialist Party, which has 50 per cent of the cabinet posts, will have to fend for itself in a political free-for-all and it is likely to lose out to other parties even at home in the south.

The diplomats said that however traumatic the adjustment economic weakness gives the south little choice but to press on.

"The south is in a terrible state. There has hardly been any investment since the British left (in 1967)," one diplomat said.

Sanaa, with busy markets, a building boom and a relatively developed infrastructure, is a sharp contrast with Aden, a crumbling city of austere concrete tenements, dreaming of a brilliant future as a free-trade zone.

"Once we were a British colony, then a Russian colony. Now it looks like we will be a colony of Sanaa," said Aden shopkeeper Ahmad Baharoun. He was only half joking.

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## Brotherhood

(Continued from page 1)

opened fire on members of the family.

The Islamic movement parliamentary office, according to the statement, has tried to reconcile Fatah and Hamas in Amman and to convince Fatah to dismiss its plans to limit the strength of Hamas.

"We presented the two sides with documents that no side could deny which provided evidence that a policy is in place to contain Hamas," the statement added.

In a dispatch from occupied Jerusalem, Al Quds press reported Tuesday that Fatah and Hamas had reached a new agreement to reduce tension between the two factions.

The two agreed to "end all sorts of antagonising and escalating acts," the Quds press quoting from the agreement signed by the two.

## Iraq says

(Continued from page 1)

visited on Monday was "clean," with nothing to incriminate the Iraqis. He still had no report on Tuesday's inspection.

Diplomats said Iraq appeared to be testing the unity and resolve of the Security Council.

The inspectors were forbidden Sunday from entering the ministry. Since then, the team, which includes Americans, Russians, French and British nationals, has used six U.N. jeeps to maintain its watch.

Iraqi officials have charged the main goal of the team is to collect intelligence information against Iraq.

The standoff is the latest in a long series of confrontations between Iraq and the United Nations, which has sent some 40 teams of inspectors to Iraq since the ceasefire.

The most dramatic such incident came last September, when inspectors found Iraqi documents detailing the country's nuclear bomb programme.

The discovery was followed by a four-day standoff in a Baghdad parking lot between the Iraqis and the 44 inspectors, who refused parking lot between the Iraqis and the 44 inspectors, who refused to relinquish the records.

Iraq finally allowed the inspectors to leave with the materials.

"There is no change in our attitude. We will prevent them (inspectors) if they tried to enter," Abdul Saman Salman, agriculture and irrigation undersecretary, told reporters.

Mr. Salman said the presence of the U.N. inspectors was disrupting harvest and cultivation plans.

He said a thick file of decisions and orders was waiting to be distributed to agriculture offices throughout the country. "We cannot go about our work. We need a lot of paper to carry out our plans and orders," he added.

The Iraqis say they cannot take agriculture-related files and documents out of the ministry for fear they will be photographed by the inspectors.

"The presence of the inspectors has created adverse effects on the day-to-day activities of the ministry," Mr. Salman said.

He said a comprehensive plan to move combine harvesters from one province to another to help gather the summer harvest was about to come to a standstill.

Iraq says it does not have enough machines to cope with what agriculture officials predict

will be a bumper harvest.

The official newspaper Al Thawra accused the U.N. inspectors of trying to collect intelligence information on Iraq's agriculture.

"What else do they want? Asked Mr. Salman. "They want (figures) about our agricultural production."

## Gorbachev

(Continued from page 1)

"In an emergency situation, which did exist then, the head of state has the right to create structures such as the emergency committee," Mr. Stepanov said.

"When they say the party created the committee it is not correct, but we obeyed the orders coming from the country's legal leadership."

He denied the committee wanted to depose Mr. Gorbachev and alleged the Soviet leader himself was involved in the putsch.

"The committee was set up to stabilise the economic, political situation in the country, to oppose nationalistic secessionists and nothing more," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev, at the time both Soviet leader and Communist Party head, knew what was being planned, Mr. Stepanov said.

"There is information that before flying off for Foros, Gorbachev told colleagues: 'Don't you worry, everything's all right, we are imposing a state of emergency'."

Mr. Gorbachev, who declined to attend the hearing, has repeatedly denied allegations he was involved in the coup.

The coup attempt collapsed on the third day when senior committee members, including KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov, flew down to see Mr. Gorbachev and were promptly arrested.

"It's difficult to understand ... (why) Kryuchkov, who was referred to by Gorbachev as a perfect professional, dared to go to Foros without serious security backing, knowing perfectly Gorbachev had loyal guards here."

"That can mean only one thing — he was going to see a partner and did not think he could be betrayed," Mr. Stepanov said.

The court later banned Mr. Stepanov from speaking until the end of the hearings after he said the communists were prepared even now to seize back power.

"If legal attempts to depose the anti-people president and the present Russian leadership fail, we shall turn to the methods that our opponents ... used to take grip on power in the country," he said.

He said the democrats had themselves staged a coup by illegally taking power and suppressing opposition movements.

Viktor Zorkaltsev, another party representative, earlier said Mr. Yeltsin's ban would lead to creation of a dictatorship in democratic guise.

Mr. Zorkaltsev said the party had started the Soviet reform process and many democrats and reformers had once been members.

"That's why it's pointless talking about the party posing any threat to democracy," he told the court's 13 judges. Mr. Yeltsin left the party in July, 1990.

Around 500 communist supporters demonstrated outside the

court building in central Moscow, holding banners with slogans such as "Yeltsin is a murderer" and "You cannot ban the Communist Party."

## Iran paper

(Continued from page 1)

Her companion, French Health and Humanitarian Affairs Minister Bernard Kouchner, said he would stop in Ankara for talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin.

"It was good we came," Mr. Kouchner said. "It was a humanitarian trip which was necessary. They (the Kurds) have six months ahead of them. Winter is coming and it is very, very difficult."

He said the United Nations should lift restrictions on trade with Kurdish-controlled areas of northern Iraq and conduct aid operations for Kurds without any reference to Baghdad.

U.N. agencies have operated in Iraq since the Gulf war by agreement with the Iraqi government.

Mr. Kouchner said the Iraqi Kurds were not seeking an independent state, but had conducted free elections resulting in a balanced Kurdish parliament and government.

"There is now a legal government and parliament. It is because we have come to bear witness to all this that there has

been an attack on Mrs. Mitterrand," he added.

No-one has claimed responsibility for Monday's car bomb blast.

The Iraqi army newspaper Al Qadisiya denounced the visit of Mrs. Mitterrand and Mr. Kouchner before the car bomb attack as an "impolite violation of a free and independent U.N. member."

## Likud

(Continued from page 1)

post office building in the heart of East Jerusalem's business area that would be vacant soon. However, the finance ministry, which controls government buildings, denied it would be given to settlers.

The drive to settle Jews in Arab neighbourhoods has been among the most controversial of the Shamir government's efforts to tighten control over the occupied territories.

With government backing, a group called Ateret Cohanim has spearheaded Jewish settlement in several East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, including the walled Old City.

Last October they took over houses in Silvan village beside the Old City. Two years ago they occupied a Christian hospice near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

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## Financial Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE	TOKYO CLOSE
sterling Pound	1.9110	1.9183
Deutsche Mark	1.5155	1.5068
Swiss Franc	1.5550	1.5490
French Franc	5.9355	5.9688
Japanese Yen	124.33	124.17
European Currency Unit	1.5555	1.5578

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## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

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## Poverty in Gaza deepens

The following article is the first of a two-part comprehensive review of the economic situation in the occupied Gaza Strip.

By Samir Shafiq  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Thousands of families in the Gaza Strip are sinking deeper into poverty and are increasingly seeking direct food assistance, a special study on the Gaza economy shows.

The confidential study, given to the Jordan Times on condition that it be unsigned, reveals that the number of "special hardship cases" among refugees in Gaza has climbed by over 1,500 in the first quarter of 1992 and, consequently a total of 57,000 beneficiaries are considered among the poorest of all refugees in Gaza.

According to the author of the study, the "special hardship cases" represent nearly 12 per cent of the refugee population of Gaza.

He, however, points out that an extra four per cent of Gaza refugees qualify for assistance, but are still registered on waiting lists of various aid agencies and local organisations heavily involved in identifying needy non-refugees and distributing commodities to them.

The author of the study expects greater numbers of Gazans, refugees and non-refugees alike, to slide deeper into the poor category if thousands of more jobs in Israel are lost due to the restrictions imposed frequently on Gaza labourers by the occupied authorities.

Reliable figures show that unemployment in Gaza has increased considerably after the Gulf war as the number of Gazans with jobs in Israel declined from nearly 60,000 to about 30,000 during the early months of this year.

None of the estimated 30,000 workers was allowed to cross "the green line" to Israel recently when the occupation authorities sealed off the entire Gaza Strip from May 24 to June 9, 1992 after the killing of an Israeli girl and a settler.

Not only labourers, but merchants, farmers and drivers were also restricted from leaving Gaza during that period.

Although the travel restrictions were eased gradually over the next few weeks, the economic study believes that the restric-



Aid workers (above) fill plastic bags with food-stuffs for distribution among schoolchildren. Re-

fugee women (below) receive food donations from another aid organisation (File photos)



tions will not be fully lifted and will lead to the loss of thousands of jobs, particularly among young men.

The study estimated the economic damages from the recent closure at millions of dollars. It calculated that losses amounted to \$10 million per month, from the wages alone, based on decreased employment in the Israeli labour market from the Gulf war to the end of May 1992.

The study noted that economic losses also resulted from the decline in agricultural prices due to the surplus of produce in Gaza, the disruption in factory produc-

tions, as owners could not freely import the necessary raw materials, in addition to the loss of markets, especially in the agricultural sector.

Unemployment, according to the study, touched about 40 per cent of the Gaza work force prior to the May 24 closure of the strip. The percentage translates into some 40,000 to 50,000 people. Furthermore, figures show that approximately 15,000 labourers (half the number of those who normally cross the green line to work in Israel) are below the age of 25.

The Gaza economy, which is

based on small workshops and small-scale agriculture dependent on family labour, is unable to absorb even a fraction of the unemployed workers.

In 1987, when economic conditions were better, only six per cent of the industrial establishments were employing more than ten people while 70 per cent were employing three or less. Since then, a combination of economic instability and an aggressive taxation policy employed by the occupation authorities against local producers has led to cut-backs in some factories and outright closure of others.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

	1.9275/80	U.S. dollar
One Sterling	1.1967/72	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.4985/90	Deutsche marks
	1.6888/99	Dutch guilders
	1.3425/35	Swiss francs
	30.79/83	Belgian francs
	5.0270/320	French francs
	1128/1130	Italian lire
	124.03/08	Japanese yen
	5.4150/200	Swedish crowns
	5.8700/50	Norwegian crowns
	5.7600/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	\$345.75/346.25	

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## G7 supports U.N. use of force to deliver relief to Bosnia

MUNICH, Germany (R) — The world's seven top industrial powers were set to agree in a draft statement Tuesday that the United Nations may have to use force to make sure relief supplies reach the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In a draft declaration, leaders of the group of seven warned all parties to the conflict to avoid endangering the lives of relief workers.

"Should these efforts fail because of a lack of willingness of those concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations, the Security Council must in our view consider other measures to achieve its humanitarian goals, in which military means are not excluded," the draft declaration stated.

A copy of the document in German was obtained by Reuters.

French officials said it would be augmented to include a call for an international peace conference on Yugoslavia under the auspices of the five permanent Security Council members and including neighbouring states.

The statement was later made public by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, including a suggestion that there should be a broader international peace conference on Yugoslavia.

It was issued on the second day of the annual summit of the G7, grouping the United States, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada.

It said U.N. sanctions on Serbia, which dominates what remains of Yugoslavia after the secession of four of its six republics, should be applied fully.

It expressed support for the efforts of European Community

mediator Lord Carrington to achieve a lasting settlement of the conflict and called on all parties to resume negotiations in good faith and without preconditions.

"We stress that Serbia and Croatia must respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that all military forces which are not under the command of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn or dissolved and disarmed," it said.

Warring militias exchanged sporadic fire in Sarajevo Tuesday but an international airlift was set to continue to the Bosnian capital.

U.N. peacekeeping forces in control of the city airport are trying to fly 200 tonnes of aid a day to the estimated 380,000 people trapped in Sarajevo by a three-month Serb siege.

More than 7,500 people have been killed in fighting pitting the minority Serbs, who oppose Bosnia's independence from Yugoslavia, against mainly Muslim and Croat forces.

Serb, Muslim and Croat units fighting over Bosnia's independence exchanged sporadic fire in the capital, Sarajevo, through Monday night. Gunfire echoed round the city, mortar bombs fell occasionally and snipers remained a problem.

"The fighting does not stop. It just goes on and on," one Sarajevo resident said.

Sarajevo Radio had no immediate reports from other parts of Bosnia but Serbs, Muslim and Croat forces fought fierce battles on several fronts Monday. The fighting outside Sarajevo has defeated all efforts to reach a ceasefire.

On the first day of their annual economic summit, the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, Italy, Britain and France drew up a tough communique laying much of the blame on the Serbs but also accusing Croats of interference in Bosnia.

The United Nations has already imposed trade sanctions on Serbia, which dominates what remains of Yugoslavia after the secession of four of its six republics.

Serb forces meanwhile said they had overrun Derвента, a strategically important town 160 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo, which straddles a key road junction.

If confirmed, the fall of Derвента would be a big setback for the loosely allied Croat and Muslim forces. It would boost Serb efforts to punch a corridor through northern Bosnia from Serbia to Serb-dominated territories in Croatia.

Battles were also reported Monday southeast of Sarajevo at Gorazde, where 70,000 people are trapped in a ring of steel thrown around the town by Serbian forces.

The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug and Croatian Radio said battles also raged Monday around the Croatian port of Dubrovnik. Air and ground forces were in action.

The United States has repeatedly made clear it does not want to get involved in ground fighting in Bosnia or elsewhere in the Balkans.

The State Department official in Munich said that if force was needed to protect the Sarajevo airlift or road convoys to Bosnia, Washington would probably provide air or naval cover.

But unlike other U.S. officials, he declined to rule out completely the deployment of U.S. ground forces.

Meanwhile Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock Monday called for a concerted military operation, similar to that in Kuwait last year, to establish a military security zone around the Bosnian capital Sarajevo.

Mr. Mock said such an operation could be launched within 14 days and added he was aware that several countries had already begun preparations for such action.

"The United Nations or, as in the case of Kuwait, countries acting on behalf of the U.N. should militarily secure and occupy a 20 kilometre to 30 kilometre safety zone around Sarajevo," Mr. Mock told the Vienna weekly Profil which appeared Monday.

"If the besiegers of Sarajevo do not withdraw voluntarily then this means they should be pushed out with force," Mr. Mock said.

"Preparatory work for such an action has been going on in several countries for some time."

Mr. Mock said Austria had warned of the dangers to the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina since last September and had sought a U.N. peacekeeping mission that would have prevented the conflict from erupting.

"Because once the shooting begins it takes at least six months to achieve a working ceasefire," he said.

Mr. Mock said neutral Austria, which already has U.N. peacekeeping contingents in the Middle East and Cyprus, would give support to U.N. action in Bosnia.



Sarajevo Muslims bury the dead after heavy fighting around the Bosnian capital

## French roads blocked despite accord

PARIS (R) — Many of France's main highways remained paralysed Tuesday despite an overnight accord between the government, haulage firms and drivers' unions aimed at ending a nine-day protest which has crippled road transport.

Police cleared some blockades outside Lille, Lyon, Valence and Toulouse but dozens of others stayed in place on main roads around the country, officials said.

The new accord, reached after nine hours of talks, contained some major concessions to truckers.

They included a provision for early negotiations on reducing working hours — one of the truckers' major demands.

The truck drivers were also

promised that some parts of a new penalisation system for motorists who commit driving offences will not be applied to them. There was also a promise to offer truckers alternative jobs if they lose their driving permits.

Transport Minister Jean-Louis Bianco said he hoped the agreement would allow French roads and motorways to return to normal but warned of new police action if truckers did not lift blockades.

Drivers were discussing the agreement at the blockades but, lacking any central leadership and with militants among them bringing up new demands daily, it was not clear when the protest would end.

A main association of road haulage firm owners later said the overnight accord was unsatisfactory and it was advising members to continue the strike until a better agreement was reached.

Some political commentators have said France's unpopular Socialist government has been banking on growing anger by a public which at first sympathised with the truckers before breaking up the strike with force.

Farmers are already turning against the lorry drivers because they can no longer market their produce.

Roads and train stations are filled with angry families who blame the drivers for preventing them from starting their summer holidays.

## G7 urges Russia to pull troops out of Baltics

MUNICH (R) — The world's seven leading industrial powers urged Russia Tuesday to agree on a timetable for the withdrawal of its 130,000 troops from the three Baltic states.

A statement issued on behalf of the group of seven said that Russia's economic difficulties did not justify keeping its troops on the territory of other countries against their will.

"It is inadmissible that these problems should contravene the application of the principle of international law whereby military forces may not be stationed on the territory of a foreign state without that state's approval," the statement read by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said.

"It is therefore important to come to a rapid agreement in current negotiations on a timetable for the withdrawal of troops," he said.

The issue is certain to arise again in the Helsinki summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which begins Thursday and is being attended by Russia and the Baltic states.

Six of the G7 countries — the United States, Canada, Germany, France, and Italy — will also be there. The seventh, Japan, is not a CSCE member.

The three Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have demanded that an estimated 130,000 former Soviet troops still stationed on their territory should begin withdrawing immediately and complete their pullout by the end of next year.

Russia says it has nowhere to house its troops and no money to build new housing. It wants to extend the withdrawal until 1998.

But the Baltic states say their continued presence is a potential source of instability.

They fear the troops could be used if a future Russian government tried to reestablish control over their nations which regained independence last year after 41 years of Soviet rule.

Baltic officials have complained they have no access to former Soviet military bases in their territory and are not informed about troop movements or activities. They even fear that former Soviet troops being withdrawn from Germany and Poland are being stationed in their countries.

The United States has been trying to mediate between Moscow and the Baltic countries. President George Bush is under pressure from some members of Congress to make troop withdrawal a condition for Washington granting Russia economic aid.

The German statement also called on the parties to three other conflicts on former Soviet territory to seek peaceful resolutions to their differences.

It urged Armenia and Azerbaijan to stop fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh and agree to confidence-building measures such as an exchange of hostages and troops withdrawals.

It said the G7 states would under no circumstances recognise changes to the territorial status quo achieved through violence.

The statement also expressed concern over fighting between Moldova and ethnic Slavs in the Dnestr region and the South Ossetia conflict and called on all concerned parties to avoid inflammatory action.

## Azeri forces capture 3 more towns in Karabakh

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Azerbaijani forces have regained control of three towns captured by Armenian forces over the weekend, an Azerbaijani News Agency reported.

Azerbaijani forces have captured the villages of Nakhichevanik and Prdzhamal, the Turan News Agency said Tuesday.

The two villages, populated mainly by Armenians, were first captured by Azerbaijani forces on June 12. Armenians retook them over the weekend, but Turan said the occupation lasted only for several hours.

The agency said Azerbaijani forces also seized the village of Janyatakh in southern Nagorno-Karabakh.

Azerbaijan and Armenia have waged a bloody four-year war for control of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave inside Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijani President Elbulfez Elchibey Monday ordered a month-long state of emergency in Mardakert and the surrounding region of Agderin in Nagorno-Karabakh. He issued the order to avert "possible provocations by Armenian groups acting in Nagorno-Karabakh," ITAR-TASS said.

Azerbaijani forces captured Mardakert Saturday, forcing some 70,000 Armenians to flee to Stepanakert, 40 kilometres away.

Leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, at a summit meeting in Moscow Monday,

agreed to create a joint peacekeeping force to try to stop the bloodshed in ethnic trouble-spots across the former Soviet Union.

In Rome, prospects for peace in the Transcaucasian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh plummeted Tuesday when Armenia's delegation set a deadline for flying home from negotiations in Rome.

Exasperated by the failure of participants to condemn a weekend offensive by Azerbaijan, the head of the Armenian delegation told Reuters he would fly home Tuesday if his demands were not met.

"In the current conditions, it is impossible to go on talking as long these aggressions continue and as long as participants do not react to them," Christian Der Stepanian said Monday.

"They cannot discuss peace while making war," he said, adding: "We will leave Rome tomorrow if we do not get a declaration."

His delegation withdrew from the talks Sunday after Azeri forces captured Mardakert, an important town in the north of Karabakh. Azeri forces have in recent weeks been regaining territory lost in Armenian offensives earlier this year.

Mr. Der Stepanian said no progress was made in the round of talks which started last Monday. Negotiators had been discussing a nine-point document put forward by Italy and including a time-table for a ceasefire.

## West wants reform of U.N. agencies

UNITED NATIONS — The United States, Britain and other industrial nations have called for sweeping reforms of U.N. economic and social agencies.

With peacekeeping dominating the work of the world body, the wealthy nations said it was time the U.N. streamlined its overlapping agencies and departments, which are often fraught with politics and lack direction.

"In practice, the United Nations is widely perceived as falling short of its potential, turning in a disappointing performance in development assistance," said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton, responsible for international organisations.

Speaking for the European Community (EC), Britain's Overseas Development Minister Baroness Linda Chalker said the role of specialised U.N. agencies needed to be squarely addressed.

"A far greater degree of cohesion and teamwork, both intellectual and practical, within the U.N. system is called for," she said.

Both officials were addressing

this week's annual meeting of the Economic and Social Council Monday. The council is supposed to coordinate U.N. economic and social development activities but lacks real enforcement powers.

Reform, however, is sometimes a double-edged sword for Third World nations. Some fear current U.N. agencies, such as the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), would be relegated to caring for the least developed states while the Western-dominated Bretton Woods Institutions would do the rest.

An international conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944 resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as independent offshoots of the U.N. system.

"The fact that, compared to U.N. agencies, these institutions received vastly more resources is an indication of the preference of key donors," Mr. Bolton said.

Specifically, Mr. Bolton said such agencies as the UNDP, the World Food Programme, the U.N. Children's Fund and the

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees were too independent, overlapped in tasks and lacked coordination.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali supported reforms and said he had begun to initiate them. He also said there was urgent need for closer links between world financial institutions and U.N. peacekeeping and assistance programmes.

"Over the years the complexity of the system, combined with its fragmentation and bureaucratisation, has inhibited the role that the organisation should play in the economic and social fields," he said.

Few concrete plans were presented, except from the Nordic countries, who had conducted over 20 studies showing U.N. agencies were uncoordinated and sometimes irrelevant.

Alf Samuelsson, Sweden's under-secretary of state for international development cooperation, said financing had to be changed to prevent too much concentration on fund-raising and available resources had to be used more effectively.

## Georgian troops quickly suppress rebel attack

MOSCOW (R) — Georgian troops quickly suppressed an attempt by supporters of ousted President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to capture a loyalist garrison, a government spokesman said.

Some 300 Gamsakhurdia supporters blew up two railway links in western Georgia at dawn and then surrounded a garrison in the town of Tsalendzhikha which housed 60 men from the Mkhedroni (Horseman) paramilitary militia.

Mkhedroni reinforcements dispersed the rebels and relieved the garrison six hours after the siege started.

They also released Mkhedroni leader Dzhaba Ioseliani, deputy chairman of Georgia's ruling State Council, who had been trapped in the building.

First estimates put the casualty toll at six dead and 100 wounded, the government spokesman said. Interfax News Agency quoted

Georgian official sources as saying the rebels damaged one armoured personnel carrier and fired at two helicopters.

Meanwhile the U.N. Security Council Monday recommended that Georgia be admitted as the 179th member of the United Nations.

In a brief session without a formal vote, the 15-member Council recommended to the General Assembly that Georgia's membership application be accepted.

The General Assembly has not set a date to consider Georgia's admission. Approval by the necessary two-thirds vote was expected.

All of the other former Soviet republics have joined the world body. Georgia, which has not joined the Commonwealth of Independent States, was the last to apply for U.N. membership.

## Ramos asks lawmaker to explore peace talks with Communists

MANILA (AP) — President Fidel Ramos has asked a congressman to contact Communist rebels about possible peace talks to end Asia's last active Marxist insurgency.

Rep. Jose Yap told reporters Monday he had been asked by Gen. Ramos to initiate contacts with the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front.

Mr. Yap said the government must first decide the details of an amnesty programme that officials say the new Ramos administration is preparing for submission to Congress later this month.

"How can you offer amnesty to rebels in the field?" Mr. Yap asked. "That means they have to surrender. What about those with pending (criminal) cases?"

Mr. Yap is from Tarlac, the home province of key organisers of the 23-year-old Communist insurgency. He was used as a go-between by Gen. Ramos' predecessor, Corazon Aquino, where peace talks initiated soon after she took office in the 1986 uprising against the late President Ferdinand Marcos.

That initiative failed because of opposition from the armed forces during the period when Gen. Ramos was chief of staff.

But the insurgency has ebbed in recent years, and it appears Gen. Ramos is ready to renew a peace offer.

Rebels have said they were willing to talk with Gen. Ramos but reject any conditions, such as first requiring them to lay down their arms.

Gen. Ramos said Monday he wanted to bring back the electric chair to boost his government's war on crime.

Gen. Ramos said in a television interview he would ask the Congress to enact a law reviving capital punishment for "heinous crimes" such as drug trafficking and offences involving use of unlicensed guns.

The death penalty should also be imposed on incorrigible criminals, he said.

"Under our laws right now, the criminal can repeat the crimes because he can get himself bailed out but this is precisely what encourages (them) to go into very heinous and brutal types of crimes," he said.

Gen. Ramos said he intended to revive several bills urging the restoration of capital punishment, which he had proposed as defence secretary under the previous government but which the Congress failed to act on.

"They still need to be brought up again and I'll be happy to certify them (to the Congress)," he said.

Since assuming office last week, Gen. Ramos has given top priority to curbing crime as part

of his programme to restore investor confidence in the Philippines.

He said he would crack down hard not only on policemen and soldiers involved in criminal activities but also on their commanders if they would not control their men.

Interior Secretary Rafael Alunan in a speech Monday promised to make the country safe for Filipinos and foreigners.

"We will wage a sustained and relentless drive against crime," Mr. Alunan said on assuming his concurrent post as chief of the National Police Commission.

Meanwhile defeated Philippine presidential candidate Miriam Santiago Tuesday denounced a ban on her leaving the country as unconstitutional.

The pugnacious former immigration commissioner said she would file a petition with the Supreme Court to challenge the travel ban, adding: "I should not be treated like a criminal in this manner."

A court Monday ordered immigration officials to stop Mrs. Santiago leaving the Philippines without its permission because of corruption charges against her.

She has denied the charges and called the court order "unconstitutional... and unjust."

Mrs. Santiago, who accused President Ramos of cheating her

out of victory in the May 11 election, told a news conference she needed to leave Saturday to take up a fellowship at Harvard University in the United States.

"I am deeply pained by this summary and precipitate hold-departure order," she said.

"I have never indicated by my behaviour or by my language and desire or intent to evade our legal processes," said the former judge, whose crusade against graft and corruption won her second place in the presidential race.

She is accused of illegally soliciting donations from businessmen for a 1988 Christmas party she organised for employees while she was immigration chief.

She has also been charged with violating anti-graft laws by legalising, without authority, the presence of foreigners who had overstayed their visas. The court has yet to arraign her or set a trial date.

In a separate development, former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos has agreed in principle to surrender part of her husband's fortune if court cases against her family are dropped, a senior official said Monday.

Magtanggol Gumigundo, the new head of a government panel trying to recover the Marcoses' ill-gotten wealth, said Mrs. Mar-

cos had insisted there should be no admission in the agreement of any guilt on the part of her family in acquiring their fortune.

The new administration of President Ramos is studying the proposal "in line with its policy of reconciliation," Mr. Gumigundo told reporters.

But he added: "We must see to it that the government is not short-changed..."

"People who are accused of plundering our country or economy should not dictate the terms and conditions of settlement. They should ask for mercy instead of (imposing) their terms and conditions on us."

The preliminary agreement to settle the Marcoses' wealth issue was reached in talks last week between the Marcoses and David Castro, former chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), officials said.

The PCGG is the government agency formed by former President Aquino to recover Marcos assets in the Philippines and around the world.

Mr. Castro, speaking to reporters after turning over his post to Mr. Gumigundo, said he had decided to negotiate a settlement with the Marcoses "because it is impossible to recover (the wealth) through the legal process."

## COLUMN

### Businessman gives \$100 million gift to college

GLASSBORO, New Jersey (AP) — A furnace company founder donated \$100 million to Glassboro State College Monday, the largest single donation to a public college in this country. The school will be renamed Rowan College of New Jersey in September in honour of benefactor Henry M. Rowan, chairman and founder of Inductotherm Industries Inc., of Rancocas, New Jersey. The funds will be used, in part, to create an engineering school. Glassboro currently offers 25 majors in four schools to 9,800 students, but its enrollment is expected to increase by at least 3,000 students. "It's going to mean a transformation of this institution," said college President Herman D. James. "A small state college of moderate means has the opportunity to become an internationally acclaimed institution of higher education." The donation is the second largest ever in the United States, behind a \$105 million gift to Atlanta's Emory University, a private school, in 1979.

### Baboon liver recipient eating, walking

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The recipient of the world's first baboon-to-human liver transplant is eating meals and taking several walks a day around the hospital's intensive care unit. The 35-year-old man, who has requested anonymity, remained in serious condition Monday at Presbyterian University Hospital after the transplant on June 28. Doctors planned a scan of the liver this week to determine if it is growing. The baboon liver is smaller than a human liver and doctors expect it to regenerate. Doctors have found no signs of infection or rejection of the liver. The transplant was needed because hepatitis B had destroyed the man's liver. The disease probably would have damaged a transplanted human liver as well, but doctors believe the baboon organ is not susceptible. The longest surviving recipient of an animal organ lived nine months. He received a chimpanzee kidney in Louisiana in 1963. The liver patient is taking four drugs to prevent rejection of the liver. The primary drug is FK506, the experimental substance that surgeons say made the baboon transplant possible.

### Ringo Starr and band get big welcome

LIVERPOOL (AP) — Former Beatles drummer Ringo Starr, on tour with his All-Starr Band, received a rapturous welcome from an audience of more than 2,000 when they gave a concert at the Beatles' hometown Liverpool Monday night. "Thank you. It's great to be back," said Starr as the group appeared on stage at the north-west Port City's Empire Theatre. Performing beneath a huge metallic star festooned with spotlights, the group included in their repertoire "You're 16," "Photograph" and "I'm The Greatest," which was penned by John Lennon, the Beatle murdered in New York in 1980. But the audience consisting mainly of 30- and 40-year-olds saved their loudest cheers for the All-Starr Band's rendition of the famous Beatles' number "Yellow Submarine." The Beatles originated in Liverpool. They broke up in 1970. The other members of the All-Starr Band — Todd Rundgren, Nils Lofgren and Joe Walsh — had spots of their own during the show.

### Disgraced bishop may return home

DUBLIN (R) — Bishop Eamonn Casey, who quit in disgrace after admitting he had a teenage son, will eventually return home to Ireland, a close confidant said Tuesday. Bishop Casey left abruptly for the United States in May after acknowledging he had a 17-year-old child from a love affair with American divorcee Annie Murphy. Bishop Bernard Comiskey told Irish Radio: "Bishop Casey is with good friends in a peaceful environment. He is being given the rest and the space that he needs to put his life in order and to consider his next step." Bishop Comiskey, who said he had been in touch with Bishop Casey, added: "I would imagine he will come home. It is just a matter of when." He said he did not believe any blame should be attached to Annie Murphy, who thanked the people of Ireland for their support in a letter to the Irish Times last week.

سور احمد